

3. Fees for licenses for transport of petroleum.
4. Fee for license granted for unexpired portion of an original license.
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## PART III

## IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM

1. Import licenses how obtainable.

## FORMS

## NOTIFICATION

No. 1.C. 5415—Geol. 103-22-14, dated 13th March 1924.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Mysore Petroleum Regulation, 1923, (I of 1923), the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to make the following rules for the importation, possession and transport of petroleum in the State of Mysore—

By Order,

R. V. ANANTABAMAN,

Offg. Secretary to Government,  
Revenue Department.

RULES PRESCRIBED UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE MYSORE PETROLEUM REGULATION, 1923, TO CONTROL AND REGULATE THE IMPORTATION, POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM AND OTHER SUBSTANCES IN THE STATE OF MYSORE.

## PART I

## PRELIMINARY

1. In these rules—

- (a) "Part" means a part of these rules.
- (b) "petroleum in bulk" means petroleum in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, contained in any one receptacle.
- (c) "installation" means a place specially prepared for the storage of petroleum in bulk, or for bulk combined with non-bulk storage, and may be either major or a minor installation.
- (d) "major installation" means an installation—
  - (1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, exceeding fifty thousand gallons, or
  - (2) in which tin-making operations are carried on.
- (e) "minor installation" means an installation—
  - (1) capable of containing an amount of oil, whether in bulk only or in combined bulk and non-bulk storage, not exceeding fifty thousand gallons, and
  - (2) in which no tin-making operations are carried on.
- (f) "storage shed" means a building used for the storage of petroleum otherwise than in bulk, and may or may not form part of an installation.

- (g) "protected works" includes buildings in which persons dwell or assemble, timber yards, other petroleum stores, and any other place not forming part of an installation, which the Government may by notification declare as such;
- (h) "testing officer" means the testing officer appointed by the Government under section 9 of the Regulation for any place at which petroleum may be imported under these rules;
- (i) "motor-vehicle" means any vehicle or vessel propelled by a motor in which petroleum is used as fuel; and
- (j) "owner" as applied to a motor-vehicle, includes a person who hires or is otherwise entitled for the time being to use or work a motor-vehicle;
- (k) "District Magistrate" includes in cases where the Government so directs "Special or Sub-Divisional Magistrate" in respect of such areas as it may so order.

## PART II.—POSSESSION AND TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

### CHAPTER I.

#### POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. No smoking shall be permitted inside any installation or storage shed.
2. All operations within any installation or storage shed shall be conducted under the supervision of a responsible agent or supervisor.
3. The ground in the interior of an installation shall be kept clean and free from goods of a combustible nature, vegetation and rubbish.
4. A supply of sand or dry earth shall always be kept in an installation for the purpose of extinguishing fire.
5. The capacity in gallons of every tank in an installation shall be conspicuously marked on it, and shall be calculated at the rate of 6.25 gallons per cubic foot.
6. Every tank or other receptacle for the storage of petroleum in bulk, except a tank or receptacle which is not of sufficient capacity to contain ten thousand gallons of petroleum and which is so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, shall be protected by an efficient lightning conductor.

*Explanation.*—A tank or receptacle shall be deemed to be so situated as not to be liable to cause danger in the event of the petroleum being ignited, if it is not in close proximity to any other tank or receptacle, or to any building not forming part of the installation, and if it is surrounded by a wall, or embankment, or sunk in an excavation; the enclosure thus formed being sufficient to contain the whole contents of the tank or receptacle.

7. Not less than once in every year the efficiency of every lightning conductor connected with an installation shall be tested by an officer appointed in that behalf in the manner prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives; and any such officer shall be permitted to enter the installation for the purpose of such test at any time after sunrise and before sunset. A certificate showing the date of the last test shall be posted in a conspicuous place within the installation.

8. The fee payable for tests carried out under Rule 7 shall be twenty rupees a year for each conductor tested, subject to a limit of two hundred rupees for any number of conductors in one installation. Provided that in addition to such fees the licensee shall be liable to pay a fee of fifteen rupees for each successful test of a conductor, subject to a limit of twenty rupees for any number of unsuccessful tests made on one day on one conductor.

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9. No installation or storage shed shall be open, and no work in any installation or storage shed shall be permitted, between sunset and sunrise; provided that in cases where electric lighting is exclusively used, night working may be permitted by the Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

10. Where there are any pipes or openings for draining out water in any enclosure wall, arrangements shall be made whereby they can be closed, and they shall only be kept open when actually necessary for drainage purposes. The nature of such arrangements shall be shown in the specifications which are required under rule 10 of Chapter IV of this part, to be submitted with the application for a license.

11. All storage sheds in an installation shall be built of unflammable material.

12. There shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every installation and storage shed for which a license has been granted, copies in English and the Vernacular, of the rules contained in this Chapter, and of the conditions endorsed on the license.

## CHAPTER II.

### TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. Petroleum shall not be transported within the Mysore State except under and in accordance with a license granted under these rules, provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to the transport of petroleum which is covered by a license for its importation and is being transported in accordance with such license from the port or other place of import to the place of destination.

2. An application for a license to transport shall be made in writing in the prescribed form to the District Magistrate of the District from which the petroleum is required to be transported and shall state particulars as to the place from which, and the place or places to which it is desired to transport petroleum.

3. When the place or places to which petroleum is to be transported is, or, are outside the local limit of the authority of the licensing officer, a copy of the license shall be forthwith sent to the District Magistrate in whose jurisdiction such place is situated.

4. Every consignment of petroleum transported under a license shall be accompanied by a pass issued by the licensee in the form prescribed; and such pass shall (if the consignment be despatched by rail) be attached to the way bill or invoice, as the case may be.

5. A copy of every pass issued under rule 4, shall forthwith be sent

- (i) to the licensing authority, and
- (ii) when the place to which the consignment sent is outside the local limits of the licensing officer, to the officer indicated in rule 3.

## CHAPTER III.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO LICENSES.

1. All applications for licenses for the possession or transport of petroleum shall be made to the District Magistrate, or to such authority as the Government may appoint under the next following rule to be a licensing authority.

*Note.*—The functions of the District Magistrate under this rule and the rule next following and under rule 5 (2) of Chapter IV of this part shall be exercised in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore by the Presidents of the Municipalities and in the Kolar Gold Field area by the Vice-President, Sanitary Board.

#### 2. Licenses—

- (a) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum, not being petroleum in bulk,



(b) for the possession of non-dangerous petroleum in a minor installation,

(c) for the possession or transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities not exceeding forty gallons, and

(d) for the transport of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than by a pipe line,

may be granted by a District Magistrate, or by such other authority as the Government may from time to time by order in writing appoint in this behalf. Licenses for the importation, possession and transport of dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons may be granted by Government or an officer appointed by Government in this behalf. In all other cases the licensing authority shall be Government.

Provided that in the case of renewals of existing licenses the Government may delegate its powers under this rule to the District Magistrate or to such other authority as the Government may from time to time by an order in writing appoint in this behalf.

3. The licensing authority may, for reasons to be communicated to the applicant, refuse a license in any case;

Provided that the licensing authority shall not refuse a license for the possession of petroleum in a minor installation, unless such authority has first made a reference to the Chief Inspector of Explosives and obtained his concurrence.

4. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited for any contravention of the Regulation, or of any rule thereunder, or of any condition contained in such license or for any other reason deemed by the licensing authority to be good and sufficient, and recorded by him in writing.

5. Every license and pass granted under these rules shall be held subject to the conditions endorsed on it, and shall contain all the particulars which are contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules.

Provided that in the case of installations and storage sheds in existence before these rules were made, the license may contain in lieu of the particulars contained in the form prescribed for it by these rules, either such particulars as may have been entered in the license granted for such installation or storage shed under the rules heretofore in force, or such particulars as may in each case be approved by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

Provided also that in the case of installations or storage sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing point above 150° Fahrenheit, the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

5A. Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 5, the Government may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, omit, alter or add to any of the conditions specified in the prescribed form of license.

6. (1) Every application for the renewal of a license shall be made in the same manner as an application for an original license:

(2) Every such application shall be made at a date not less than thirty days before the date on which the original license expires, and, if the application is so made, the premises shall be held to be duly licensed until such date as the licensing authority issues the renewed license or until an intimation that the renewal of the license is refused has been communicated to the applicant.

(3) The same fee shall be charged for the renewal of a license as for a new license.

7. When any license is granted for the possession or transport of petroleum, a copy of the rules contained in Chapter I of this part in the case of a license for possession, and in Chapter II of this part in the case of a license for transport, printed in English and the vernacular, shall be given, together with the license, to the licensee.

8. Where a licensee dies or becomes insolvent or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Regulation or these rules for acting under the license during such time as may reasonably be necessary to allow him to make an application for a new license in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original license.

9. Where a license granted under these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### LICENSES FOR THE POSSESSION OF PETROLEUM.

1. Every license for the possession of petroleum shall remain in force until the 31st of December next following the date of issue of the license.

2. Licenses for the possession of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, may be granted in Form A.

3. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum, not in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form B.

4. Licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons may be granted in Form C.

5. (1) The holder of a license in Form A, B or C, may, at any time before the expiry of the license, apply for permission to transfer his license to another person.

(2) Such application shall be made to the District Magistrate, who shall, if he approves of the transfer, enter upon the license, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the license has been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged on each such application.

(4) The person to whom the license is so transferred shall enjoy the same powers and be subject to the same obligations under the license as the original holder.

6. Special licenses for the possession of dangerous petroleum in receptacles containing more than 65 gallons, but not more than 2,000 gallons each, may be granted on such terms as the Government may prescribe on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

7. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in major installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form D.

8. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of petroleum, not being dangerous petroleum, in minor installations, in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Chief Inspector of Explosives may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form E.

9A. Licenses for the possession of any stated quantity of dangerous petroleum in installations in accordance with such specifications and plans as the Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, may from time to time, by general or special order, approve, may be granted in Form F.

9. (1) Licenses in Form F may be granted free of charge for the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor vehicles and for its transport thereon, for the purpose of use therein.

(2) The provisions of the ordinary rules relating to the possession of dangerous petroleum shall regulate the possession of dangerous petroleum for use on motor-vehicles, save in so far as these provisions are varied by the conditions of the license.

10. Every application for a license for the possession of petroleum, other than licenses under rules 4 and 9 of this Chapter, shall specify—

- (a) the description and quantity of petroleum which the applicant desires to keep,
- (b) the name and position of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form A, Form B, Form D, Form E or Form P as the case may be,
- (c) the amount of petroleum, if any, already licensed to be kept on the same premises.

If the application be made for the first time in respect of any major or minor installation, or if the quantity of petroleum to be stored in such an installation is to be increased, the application shall be accompanied by specifications and plans drawn to scale.

11. Before petroleum is stored in any major or minor installation for which a license has been granted for the first time, a certificate shall be furnished to the licensing authority to the effect that all enclosure walls and embankments required to be constructed under the conditions of the license are sufficient to ensure safety. The certificate shall be signed by an engineer accepted as qualified for the purpose by the licensing authority. When the license is not granted for the first time but is granted for an increased quantity of petroleum, a certificate shall similarly be furnished to the licensing authority before any quantity of petroleum exceeding the amount which was admissible under the former license is stored in the installation.

12. Every application for a license under rules 4 and 9 of this Chapter shall specify—

- (a) whether the applicant is the owner of a motor-vehicle,
- (b) the amount of dangerous petroleum the applicant desires to store,
- (c) the exact position and nature of the premises intended to be used for the storage of such dangerous petroleum, and whether the said premises fulfil the conditions prescribed by Form C or Form F, as the case may be.

## CHAPTER V.

### LICENSES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF PETROLEUM.

1. General licenses for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form G.

2. General licenses for the transport of dangerous petroleum may be granted for a period of twelve months in Form H.

3. Licenses granted under Rules 1, 2 and 9 of this Chapter may authorise the holders to transport petroleum without restriction as to destination or total quantity.

4. The holder of a general license granted under rules 1, 2 or 9 of this Chapter shall, with each consignment of petroleum conveyed under cover of his license, issue to the person who takes charge of the petroleum for the purpose of transporting it, a numbered pass in Form I.

4A. (1) The holder of a general license granted under rules 1 or 2 of this Chapter, may authorize his agent in writing by a general authority to issue passes in Form I for the transport of petroleum in respect solely of consignments, or parts thereof, which have been conveyed under a pass issued under rule 4 of



this Chapter. Such general authority shall be given in Form IA, copies of which may be obtained by the licensee from the licensing authority.

(2) The holder of a general license shall, on granting such written authority to an agent, at the same time forward a duplicate copy of the authority to the District Magistrate for information, and shall also deliver up the original to the District Magistrate when the authority is cancelled.

5. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of petroleum, other than dangerous petroleum, in quantities exceeding five hundred gallons, in Form J.

6. Special licenses may be granted for the transport of dangerous petroleum in Form K.

7. A special license granted under rules 5 and 6 shall only cover the transport of the particular consignment entered in the license, and shall be valid for such period as may be entered in it.

8. Applications for special licenses for the transport of petroleum by rail, by road, or by both these modes of conveyance shall specify the description and quantity of petroleum to be transported, and the places from and to which, respectively, the petroleum is to be conveyed, and shall describe the receptacles in which it is to be contained.

9. General licenses in Form L to transport dangerous petroleum up to a maximum of sixty gallons at a time, otherwise than on a motor-vehicle, may be granted for a period of twelve months to owners of motor-vehicles holding licenses under rule 9, sub-rule (1), of Chapter IV of this part, to possess petroleum and use or transport it on a motor-vehicle.

10. General licenses for the transport of petroleum in bulk, whether dangerous or non-dangerous, by a pipe line, or pipe lines or portions thereof which lie outside the licensed premises or which pass through "protected works" may be granted in Form O.

11. Licenses granted under rule 10 of this Chapter may authorize the holders to transport petroleum along the routes indicated in the license without restriction as to quantity.

#### CHAPTER VI.

##### FEES.

1. (1) Where the proceeds of fees leviable for licenses under these rules has been assigned by the Government to any local authority, the fees shall be levied in such manner as the local authority may from time to time direct.

(2) In all other cases the fees shall be paid in cash on receipt of notice from the licensing authority that a license will be granted.

(3) The court fee stamp of the value of *twelve annas* representing the fee chargeable under *Schedule II, article 1 (b) of the Court Fees Regulation VIII of 1922* on an application for a license presented to a Magistrate should be attached to the application.

2. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the possession of petroleum, namely:—

##### *Non-dangerous petroleum.*

Rs.

(a) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred but does not exceed one thousand gallons, 12

(b) When the quantity to be stored exceeds one thousand but does not exceed five thousand gallons, 12 for the first one thousand gallons, plus Rs. 2 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.

	Rs.
(c) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five thousand gallons but does not exceed fifty thousand gallons.	20 for the first five thousand gallons, <i>plus</i> Rs. 4 for every additional one thousand gallons or part thereof.
(d) When the quantity to be stored exceeds fifty thousand gallons.	250

*Dangerous petroleum.*

(e) When the quantity to be stored does not exceed forty gallons.	3
(f) When the quantity to be stored exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed five hundred gallons.	8
(g) When the quantity to be stored exceeds five hundred gallons.	The same fees as those laid down for non-dangerous petroleum.

3. The following fees shall be charged for licenses for the transport of petroleum:—

*Non-dangerous petroleum.*

<i>Special license—</i>	Rs.
(a) When the quantity to be transported exceeds five hundred but does not exceed five thousand gallons	1
(b) For every additional five thousand gallons or part of five thousand gallons	1
<i>General license</i> for the transport of non-dangerous petroleum by rail or by road for twelve months	100

*Dangerous petroleum.*

<i>Special license—</i>	Rs.
(i) When the quantity to be transported does not exceed forty gallons.	2
(ii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds forty gallons but does not exceed four hundred and eighty gallons.	2 for the first forty gallons <i>plus</i> 8 annas for every additional forty gallons or part thereof.
(iii) When the quantity to be transported exceeds four hundred and eighty gallons.	8 for the first four hundred and eighty gallons, <i>plus</i> Rs. 2 for every additional four hundred and eighty gallons or part thereof.

*General license* for the transport of dangerous petroleum by the owner of a motor-vehicle by road or by rail up to a maximum of sixty gallons at a time.

*General license* for the transport of dangerous petroleum by dealers by rail or by road. 50

*General license* for the transport of petroleum in bulk whether dangerous or non-dangerous by pipe lines lying outside licensed premises or passing through "protected works." 100

4. A fee of one rupee shall be charged for a new license for the unexpired portion of an original license granted to any person applying for the same in accordance with the provisions of rule 8 of Chapter III of this part.

5. A fee of eight annas shall be charged for a duplicate of a license granted in accordance with the provisions of rule 9 of Chapter III of this part.



6. The fee for testing each sample of petroleum shall be five rupees.

## PART III.

## IMPORTATION OF PETROLEUM.

1. (1) Applications for import licenses under Section 5 of the Regulation shall be submitted to the officer appointed by Government in this behalf, who will, after enquiry, forward the same with his opinion to Government.

(2) If the application is granted, a license in Form M signed by a Secretary to Government, shall be forwarded to the applicant through the officer to whom his application was submitted. The license may be granted for a period of twelve months.

## FORM A.

(Rule 2 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess petroleum (other than dangerous petroleum), otherwise than in bulk.

No.

Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage in the storage shed described below of \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of petroleum subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

*District Magistrate, President,  
Municipal Council or Vice-President, Sanitary Board, or  
authority appointed under rule 2 of  
Chapter III of Part II.*

The

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(Description of the storage shed above referred to.)

## Endorsement on Form A.

## CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer calls on the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other unflammable material with terraced, tiled or iron roofs, and with tiled or paved or earthen floors, but the beams, rafters, columns, windows and doors may be of wood.

3. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both, not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons, the height or depth shall be three feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

4. The following distances round the building shall be kept clear of protected works:—

Distances to be kept clear round buildings or enclosure walls	Number of gallons to be stored.
None	5,000 and under
20 feet	Over 5,000 and up to 50,000
30 "	Unlimited.

5. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted within the storage shed.

#### FORM B.

(Rule 3 of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum, otherwise than in bulk, in quantity exceeding forty gallons.

No.

Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to  
for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of  
gallons of dangerous petroleum subject to the rules for the stor-  
age of petroleum published in Notification No. , dated  
, and the further conditions on the back  
of this license.

*Secretary to the Government of Mysore  
or an Officer appointed by the Government  
in this behalf.*

The

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(Description of the storage shed above referred to.)

*Endorsement on Form B.*

#### CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer call upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing, to execute any repairs of the storage shed, which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Regulation or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Regulation as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight, tinned, or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than sixty-five gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons, but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons but does not exceed 8 gallons	20 B. W. G.

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- Not less than
- (4) When the capacity exceeds 8 gallons but does not exceed 20 gallons ... 16 B. W. G.
  - (5) When the capacity exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 gallons ... 14 B. W. G.
  - (6) When the capacity exceeds 30 but does not exceed 40 gallons ... 12 B. W. G.
  - (7) When the capacity exceeds 40 but does not exceed 65 gallons ... 10 B. W. G.
4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.
5. The receptacle shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.
6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Regulation.
7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.
8. The storage shed shall be constructed of masonry or other unflammable material with terraced, tiled, or iron roofs and with tiled or paved or earthen floors.
9. Either the doorways and other openings of the storage shed shall be built up to a height of two feet above the level of the road or street, or the floor sunk to a depth of two feet below the level of the road or street, so that the petroleum cannot flow out from the building in case of its escape from the receptacle in which it is contained, or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both, not less than two feet high. When the quantity of petroleum stored exceeds 16,000 gallons, the height or depth shall be three feet.

A combination of these methods is permissible.

10. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire gauze.
11. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.
12. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorized persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept, and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.
13. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary, and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.
14. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.
15. The following distances shall be kept clear from protected works round the storage shed:—

Quantity to be stored.		Distances to be kept clear.	
Not exceeding	500 gallons	...	20 feet
From 500 to	1,000 "	...	25 "
" 1,000 to	5,000 "	...	30 "
" 5,000 to	15,000 "	...	40 "
" 15,000 to	25,000 "	...	50 "
" 25,000 to	35,000 "	...	60 "
" 35,000 to	50,000 "	...	70 "
" 50,000 and over	...	...	100 "

Provided that these distances may be reduced by the licensing authority on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of



Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided, other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances that in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives warrant the reduction.

16. Provided that when the quantity to be possessed does not exceed 60 gallons, the provisions of conditions 8, 9 and 15 shall not apply, but the licensee shall observe the following conditions:—

- (i) The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable material provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.
- (ii) Where a storage shed forms part of or is attached to another building and when the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling house or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air, distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

17. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than an Inspector of Police authorized by the Government of Mysore in this behalf.

#### FORM C.

(Rule 4 of Chapter IV of Part II).

License to possess dangerous petroleum in quantity not exceeding forty gallons.

No.

Fee, Rs. 3.

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the storage shed described below, of \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_

and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

District Magistrate, President,  
Municipal Council or Vice-President  
Sanitary Board, or authority appointed under rule 2 of Chapter III of Part II.

The

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(Description of the storage shed above referred to)

#### Endorsement on Form C.

#### CONDITIONS OF LICENSE.

1. If the licensing officer calls upon the holder of a license, by notice in writing to execute any repairs of the storage shed which may, in the opinion of such officer, be necessary for the safety of the shed, the holder of the license shall execute the repairs within such period, not being less than one month from the date of receipt of the notice, as may be fixed by the notice.

2. The license-holder is prohibited from delivering any quantity of dangerous petroleum exceeding three gallons to any one who has not a license under section 5 or section 6 of the Regulation, or any less quantity of such petroleum, except in accordance with the conditions of the proviso to section 6 of the Regulation, as to the vessels in which the petroleum must be contained.

3. The petroleum shall be stored in gas-tight, tinned, or galvanized sheet iron, steel or lead plate receptacles containing

each not more than ten gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or fitted with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch; provided that wood cases shall not be necessary when the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

	Not less than.
(1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons	27 B. W. G.
(2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons but does not exceed 4 gallons	22 B. W. G.
(3) When the capacity exceeds 4 gallons but does not exceed 8 gallons	20 B. W. G.
(4) When the capacity exceeds 8 gallons	16 B. W. G.

4. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

5. Receptacles shall be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of grave negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure.

6. The receptacles shall be labelled in accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Regulation.

7. Any receptacle, before being repaired, shall be cleared of all dangerous petroleum and of all dangerous vapours arising from the same.

8. The storage shed in which the dangerous petroleum is stored shall be well ventilated and constructed of unflammable material; provided, however, that the doors and windows may be of wood.

9. All ventilating openings in the storage shed shall be protected by strong wire gauze.

10. No light, except a light of such strength, position and character as is not liable to ignite any inflammable vapour, nor fire of any description, shall be permitted at any time within the storage shed.

11. All due precautions shall be taken for the prevention of unauthorized persons having access to any dangerous petroleum kept, and to the vessels containing or having actually contained the same.

12. Every person managing, or employed on, or in connection with, the storage shed shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

13. The drum or other receptacle containing dangerous petroleum shall only be opened on the licensed premises at or immediately adjoining the storage shed and for the time necessary for drawing off the petroleum, and during such drawing off every reasonable precaution shall be adopted for preventing the escape of dangerous petroleum or the vapour therefrom.

14. Where a storage shed forms part of, or is attached to, another building, and where the intervening floor or partition is of an unsubstantial or inflammable character or has openings therein, the whole of such building shall be deemed to be the storage shed and no portion of such storage shed shall be used as a dwelling or as a place where persons assemble. The storage shed shall have a separate entrance from the open air, distinct from any building or dwelling in which persons assemble.

15. The storage shed shall be liable to inspection by an officer not being of lower rank than an Inspector of Police, authorized by the Government of Mysore in this behalf.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel, and have the following thickness of metal:—

Not less than

- (1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons ... 27 B. W. G.
- (2) When the capacity exceeds 2 gallons ... 22 B. W. G.
2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity must be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.
3. The receptacles must be so substantially constructed and secured as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.
4. The nature of the contents and the words "Highly inflammable" must be distinctly marked on the receptacles.

#### FORM M.

(Rule 1 (2) of Part III.)

General license to import dangerous petroleum in quantities exceeding 40 gallons.

A general license is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to import dangerous petroleum at \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the rules contained in Part III of Government Notification No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

*Secretary to the Government of Mysore or an officer appointed by the Government in this behalf.*

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#### ENDORSEMENT ON FORM M.

In the case of dangerous petroleum imported otherwise than in bulk this license shall be subject to the following conditions:—

1. Dangerous petroleum imported otherwise than in bulk shall be imported in gas-tight tinned or galvanized sheet iron, steel, or lead plate receptacles containing each not more than 65 gallons and fitted with well-made filling holes and well-fitting screw plugs, or with screw cap or other cap with metal air-tight undercap. Such receptacles shall be packed in strong wooden cases, the thickness of the wood to be not less than three-eighths of an inch.

Provided that wooden cases shall not be necessary where the receptacles are made of tinned or galvanized sheet iron or steel and have the following thickness of metal:—

Not less than

- (1) When the capacity does not exceed 2 gallons ... 27 B. W. G.
- (2) When the capacity exceeds 2 but does not exceed 4 gallons ... 22 B. W. G.
- (3) When the capacity exceeds 4 but does not exceed 8 gallons ... 20 B. W. G.
- (4) When the capacity exceeds 8 but does not exceed 20 gallons ... 16 B. W. G.
- (5) When the capacity exceeds 20 but does not exceed 30 gallons ... 14 B. W. G.
- (6) When the capacity exceeds 30 but does not exceed 40 gallons ... 12 B. W. G.
- (7) When the capacity exceeds 40 but does not exceed 65 gallons ... 10 B. W. G.



2. An air-space of at least one-tenth of its capacity shall be left in each receptacle at the time of filling.

3. The receptacles must be substantially constructed and secured so as not to be liable, except under circumstances of gross negligence or extraordinary accident, to be broken or become defective, leaky or insecure in transit.

#### FORM O.

(Rule 10 of Chapter V of Part II.)

General license to transport dangerous or non-dangerous petroleum in bulk by a pipe line.

No.

Fee, Rs. 100.

A general license is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ to transport dangerous or non-dangerous petroleum in bulk in a pipe line between \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ subject to the rules contained in Chapter V of Part II of Government Notification No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

This license shall continue in force till the

*Secretary to the Government of Mysore or  
an officer appointed by the Government  
in this behalf.*

The

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#### ENDORSEMENT ON FORM O.

##### Conditions of License.

1. An extra casing shall be put over the pipe line where it crosses any railway or stream provided that the licensing authority may, on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, waive this condition in the case of any specified stream or streams if it is satisfied that the safety of the public is not likely to be endangered thereby.

2. The whole pipe line shall be sufficiently and efficiently patrolled.

3. As a precaution against excessive pressure in the pipe line at any time, an automatic by-pass relief valve and a reliable pressure gauge shall be placed on the common discharge pipe at pumping stations.

4. A telephone or telegraph line shall be provided with connections at frequent intervals along the pipe line. One telephone or telegraph line shall suffice for a series of parallel pipe lines.

5. There shall be a gate valve provided at reasonable intervals.

6. Tank gauges shall be checked between stations at frequent intervals.

7. There shall be a responsible person placed in charge of each pumping station and also of each section of pipe line.

#### FORM P.

(Rule 8-A of Chapter IV of Part II.)

License to possess dangerous petroleum in bulk.

No.

Fee, Rs.

License is hereby granted to \_\_\_\_\_ for the storage, in the place described below, of \_\_\_\_\_ gallons of dangerous petroleum, subject to the rules for the storage of petroleum published in Notification No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_, and to the further conditions on the back of this license.

The

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*Secretary to Government or an officer appointed by the Government in this behalf*

(Description of the place above referred to.)

## ENDORSEMENT ON FORM P.

*Conditions of license.*

1. Each tank containing dangerous petroleum shall either be separately surrounded by a wall or embankment of substantial construction, or shall be partially sunk in an excavation. The enclosure thus formed shall be of dimensions sufficient to contain 10 per cent more oil than the tank is capable of containing, and shall be so constructed as to prevent the escape therefrom of any oil in the form of liquid, whether under the action of fire or otherwise. Settling or measuring tanks may be situated within the wall or excavation, but, otherwise the space enclosed by such wall or excavation, and not occupied by the tank, shall be kept entirely clear and unoccupied.

2. In the case of all filling or storage sheds within the installation, either the doorways and other openings of the building shall be built up to a height of three feet below the level of the ground outside it, or the floor shall be sunk to a depth of three feet below the level of the ground or the building itself shall be surrounded with a masonry wall or embankment or both not less than three feet high.

3. The height of any storage tank shall not be more than three-fifths of its diameter.

4. A distance of not less than 200 feet shall be kept clear between a storage tank containing dangerous petroleum and any other storage tank or between such a storage tank and a storage or filling shed, the distance being measured between the nearest points of the perimeters of the storage tanks or storage or filling sheds, as the case may be.

5. A distance of not less than 150 feet shall be kept clear between any filling or storage shed and any protected work.

6. A distance of not less than 200 feet shall be kept clear between any storage tank containing dangerous petroleum and any protected work.

7. Every person managing or employed on or in connection with the place of storage shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion and which is not reasonably necessary and shall prevent any other person from doing such act.

8. No light other than electric lights and no fire shall be permitted at any time within 100 feet of any tank or storage shed.

9. No repairs shall be carried out in any tank which contains or has contained dangerous petroleum until the tank has been thoroughly cleared of all petroleum and of all gases and vapours derived from the same.

10. The distances specified in conditions 4, 5 and 6 may be reduced by the Government on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in cases where screen walls are provided, or other special precautions taken, or where there are special circumstances which, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector of Explosives, warrant the reduction.

IN EXERCISE OF THE POWERS CONFERRED BY SECTION 11 OF THE MYSORE PETROLEUM REGULATION, 1923 (I OF 1923), THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE ARE PLEASED TO DECLARE THAT THE OFFICERS HERE UNDERMENTIONED ARE SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED TO EXERCISE, WITHIN THE AREAS RESPECTIVELY SPECIFIED BELOW, THE POWERS CONFERRED BY THE SAID SECTION.

Officers.	Areas.
The Chief Inspector of Explosives and the Inspectors of Explosives.	In all parts of the State.
All District Magistrates ...	Within their respective districts.
All Magistrates subordinate to the District Magistrates.	Within the areas, respectively subject to their jurisdiction.
President of the Municipality or Vice-President, Sanitary Board.	In the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in the Kolar Gold Field area respectively.
All Police Officers not below the rank of Inspector.	Within the areas over which, respectively, their authority extends.